To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In your issue of June 13 you published an article on the enormous increase in deaths from heart disease. The report of the Board of Health shows a death rate of 123 from heart disease last week, while there were only 54 for the correspond-

ing week last year. These figures bear out Health Comm Darlington's recent report, in which it is shown that the mortality from heart disease is enormously on the increase. In 1868 the death rate from heart disease was only 615 per 19,000 population, whereas in 1904 it was 2,000, or five times as great. When we think of this appalling death rate from

this malady it behooves us as medical men to impress upon our patients the necessity of living a simple life, gearing our energies at a lower pressure and refraining from excesses in eating, drinking or living.

The recent interest manifested in the public press in the treatment of Secretary Hay at Bad Nauhelm seems a fitting time to make some observations on the treatment of chronic heart disease. This malady is far more common than it is usually thought to be, but under proper advice and treatment it is less fatal than many other allments usually considered of little consequence. It is much better for the majority of patients to know they have a diseased heart and live accordingly (I don't mean the life of an invalid) than to be unaware of their crippled member and presume to live the life of a robust and healthy person.

Not infrequently this latter procedure results either in a life of chronic invalidism or even in sud-den death. What we need is a school for heart cases, or a class for patients who have heart disease, where they will be taught how to live, what to eat, and what not to eat; also a few simple rules in hygiene and exercise.

The subject of diet is most important in heart disease. The indulgence in sugary and starchy food produces fermentation in an already congosted stomach. As a result of this we have excessive formation of gas in the digestive tract. The stomach presses upon the heart and embarrasses the breathing. The heart, being cramped for room, becomes irregular and feeble.

If indigestion produces such distressing symptoms where there is no disease of the heart, how much more grave is the situation when chronic heart disease exists?

The subject of exercise should be properly understood by all who have diseased hearts. The amount and the kind will depend upon the condition of the heart.

amount and the kind will depend upon the condition of the heart.

The Schott resistance movements ar invaluable in the treatment of chronic heart disease. They may be made as light or as strong as the patient can take with comfort, but they should be administered by a trained attendant, under the supervision of a physician.

The establishment of a training school for patients with heart disease, where they would be taught how to live, eat, drink and exercise, would, in my opinion, be the means of lengthening many of their lives, and saving others from becoming chronic invalids.

Drugs, such as digitalis, struchnine, nitroglycerine,

in my opinion, be the means of lengthening many of their lives, and saving others from becoming chronic invalids.

Drugs, such as digitalls, struchnine, nitroglycerine, etc., have a comparatively limited field of usefulness in the treatment of heart disease.

Of all the therapeutic measures employed for the relief of heart disease, I believe the saline carbonated bath (Nauheim treatment) is the only one which gives lasting benefit. The physiological effect of these baths is to take the pressure off the heart, to slow the pulse, contract the heart more firmly and to give strength to the heart more firmly and to give strength to the heart more firmly and to give strength to the heart muscles.

The value of the Nauheim baths would be limited indeed if the good results could only be obtained by bathing in the natural springs at Bad Nauheim, but, fortunately, these baths can be made artificially, and similarly good results obtained.

In order to get the best results in the treatment of heart disease physicians should familiarize themselves with the Nauheim treatment, and at the same time give explicit directions to their patients in regard to diet, hydren and exercise.

SAMUEL G. TRACY, M. D.

EDUCATIONAL CRISIC IN FIORIDA

EDUCATIONAL CRISIS IN FLORIDA.

Situation Created by Passage of Buckman Bill by Legislature.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The recent passage by the State Legislature of the Buckman bill precipitates a crisis in the educational affairs of Florida of an extraordinary nature. This bill abolishes at a single stroke all the institutions of secondary, normal and higher education which have been maintained hitherto by the State, namely, the State University at Lake City, the State College at Tallahassee, the normal school at De Funlak Springs, the East Florida Military Seminary at Gainesville and the South Fiorida Military College at Bartow, besides crippling one or two other institutions which have received some assistance from the public treasury. Approximately one thousand students enrolled in the various departments of these institutions are thus on a sudden and without warning thrown out of school. This drastic action appears on the surface to be disastrous to the higher interests of the Commonwealth, as it is obviously so to the particular communities where these institutions are located. In the long run, however, it will probably advance the cause of education, since it will no doubt force several counties which have hitherto depended mainly on these State institutions for secondary education to establish and maintain local high schools, and will release a large amount of money for use in the rural schools of the State, which have heretofore been in a pitiful condition. The immediate cause of the abolition of the institutions just mentioned

been in a pitiful condition. The immediate cause of the abolition of the institutions just mentioned was their joint demand at the hands of the legislature for appropriations aggregating \$55,000 for current expenses and new equipment—an amount legual to the average annual expenditure on all the public schools. It thus became evident that the State was poising its educational pyramid on its apex instead of its base. It should be added that the Buckman bill provides for the establishment of a new State university and a college for women, but under conditions which apparently make it impossible to organize these institutions effectively for some years to come.

Thus, the responsibility for providing collegiate and normal education for an area as great as all New-England—and, to a large extent, secondary education as well, inasmuch as there are not more than two or three high schools in the State which give anything like an adequate preparation for college—is thrown on two private institutions. Of these, Rollins College has been in existence twenty years, has had an honorable history, and is highly esteemed throughout the State. During the last two years it has secured an endowinent fund of \$50,000—its future is thus assured. It has an efficient corps of teachers and a central, convenient, tealthful and beautiful location. The passage of he Buckman bill quadruples the extent of its field and of its responsibility; probably there is no other institution in the whole land which has now such an opportunity to mediate between, and to blend together, sections long allenated, to heal old sores and to penetrate the Southland with those educational and social and industrial and religious ideals of which it stands in so great need; but its dormitories are already full and its resources overtaxed.

Will its friends and the friends of the South come to its help in this emergency? It ought to be in a position to receive a hundred or more fudents from these defunct institutions the common autumn. Who will novide the buildings i

of students? Or must these be turned away? WILLIAM FREMONT BLACKMAN, President. New-York, June 12, 1905.

MR. RYAN AND THE EQUITABLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In my opinion, the course pursued by Fhomas F. Ryan in connection with the Equitable stock owned by Mr. Hyde is not only worthy of the highest commendation of all right-thinking business men, but entitles him to be considered a public benefactor, whether he purchased the stock for himself or for others. The transaction at once arrested the distrust and uneasy feeling in regard to other corporations which existed in financial Probably few men in this city ever labored so diligently and sagaciously as he has done to de-

CUT OFF THE ROBBER COFFEE keeps you half ill quit 10 days

POSTUM

and note change in health.

velop the various enterprises and institutions with which he has been connected for the last fifteen or twenty years, and this recent arrangement is a further illustration of his great ability, conservative judgment and upright intentions. It has been asserted by intelligent bankers that if something of this nature had not been done there would have been a great depression in the value of all securities, and possibly a serious panic.

D. B. S. New-York, June 17, 1905.

THE SPEED OF TRAINS.

Restricted by Strength of Rails-What Has Been Done Heretofore.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: I have read in several newspapers accounts of the performance of the new trial train on the Pennsylvania Railroad between New-York and Chicago. In most of the papers the points given are really only confusing to the public mind. As a matter of fact, there is nothing either extraordinary or new in a train going at sixty miles an hour for long distances-as, for instance, the train hour for long distances—as, for instance, the train from Calais to Paris has been accomplishing the journey at that rate of speed for a number of years past. But to try and go at a higher speed, though entirely possible from the point of view of power, has been proved by long experiments to be most dangerous to the public sefety. It is, theremost dangerous to the public safety. It is, therefore, not likely that a great company like the Penn-sylvania would indulge in such fanciful speeds as ecorded in some of the papers.

The London and North-Western and the Great Northern Railway companies, in England, tried throughout a fortnight to run trains as fast as possible from London to Glasgow and Edinburgh, and they succeeded in doing so at an average rate of between sixty-three and sixty-four miles an hour, but at the end of the fortnight the damage to the track was so great that they mutually agreed to revert to the old speed of from fifty to fifty-two miles an hour. It is evident that there is no reason why any speed should not be obtained on any line, provided the power was sufficient. It is only a question of building locomotives powerful enough. But what is not so easy is to construct a track which will stand safely, for any length of time, such high speeds, not to mention the impossi-bility of travelling at such speeds on steep grades and sharp curves. To illustrate this graphically, I may mention that a very serious accident occurred in England some years ago by the breaking of a rail. A royal commission was appointed to investigate the construction of a track to be safe, so far as the strength of the rails is concerned, at certain speeds. Sir Benjamin Baker, a member of the com-mission, went thoroughly into the question and cal-culated the now well known Baker's formula for rails (which can be found in any engineering

culated the now well known Baker's formula for rails (which can be found in any engineering pocketbook), in which for the first time the element of speed entered into the calculation of a section of a rail; and, in accordance with that formula, which is the only safe one known at present, the rail on a two-rail track to be able to stand safely a speed of one hundred miles an hour must have a weight of 120 pounds to the yard, and for a speed of 130 miles a weight of 160 pounds to the yard. It is, therefore, not likely that any company would attempt to run at such speeds on such rails and sleepers and with such attachments as are used on the present railways.

The trials at Zossen, near Berlin, in the year 1902, tested speeds on a straight two-rail railway up to 120 miles an hour, and the conclusion arrived at from these trials was that it was not safe to exceed a speed of sixty miles an hour on the present main lines of railways with rails not exceeding 100 to 105 pounds a yard, and with the grades and curves usually found on such lines. There is, therefore, nothing extraordinary in the proposition to go to Chicago in eighteen hours, as the distance between New-York and Chicago over the Pennsylvania Railway is 505 miles, equivalent to a journey of fifteen hours at sixty miles an hour. But why such excessive speeds should be tried, with great risk to the public, on a two-rail railway appears quite unintelligible.

New-York, June 13, 1904.

"Veritas" merely relterates the doctrine, often advanced by The Tribune, that speed is more largely dependent on track construction and easy grades than on motive power. Nevertheless, it will be wise to avoid rash predictions about the future. The remarkable performance on the Lake Shore road, Tuesday, is suggestive of unforeseen advances in rapid transit. A run of 526 miles was made at a mean rate of seventy miles an hour! The Pennsylvania company's fast train from New-York to Chicago averages 50.28 miles an hour, and when the New-York Central cuts the time of the Twentieth Century Limited down to eighteen hours the average will be 54.28 miles. There is a chance to improve on even these figures with safety, no doubt; but whether advantage will be taken of the opportunity remains to be seen. It is probably a question of policy, rather than of engi-

TO GOVERN THE WORLD.

How Permanent Peace Could Be As-

Sir: The masterly pre-eminence that Japan has achieved in the Far Eastern seas and the equally masterly ability that she has displayed in repelling the Russian invasion of Manchuria and Corea offer to progressive nations an opportunity of establishing and maintaining universal and perpet-

How can this be effected? Not by a costly and needless enlargement of navies, armies and fortifications, but by a triple alliance of America, Great Britain and Japan, with the possible co-operation of France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Scandinavia, China and Russia, for the termination of the policy of piracy, bluster, invasion and forcible annexation which has been the curse and disgrace of Christendom for the last quarter of a century. If the English speak-ing peoples—the United States, Canada, Great Britand Australia-would combine with the inhabitants of Eastern Asia represented by Japan for the future maintenance of international peace and "the open door," the programme of progress-ive Russia for an international court of appeals may be realized, and a general disarmament be

ive Russia for an international court of appeals may be realized, and a general disarmament be gradually effected.

In this crisis of world diplomacy, what is needed is not an increase of battleships and standing armies, but an authoritative announcement of an international determination to make battleships and armies forevermore unnecessary.

With this triple or still wider coalition for peace, there might also be combined an international policy of maximum and minimum tariffs, thereby substituting an enlightened reciprocity for our present selfish and proscriptive ultra-protection. Warfare would then become an anachronism, and give place to friendly co-operation and good will. In a coalition such as proposed the United States and Canada would hold a central and commanding position, fronting on both the oceans. Facing east, in concert with the British navy, the coalition would control the commerce of Europe, facing west, in concert with the navy of Japan, it would control the commerce of Asia; while Australia and New-Zealax, in concert with the navy of Japan, it would control the commerce of Asia; while Australia and the South Africa, would control the commerce of the Southern Hemisphere. No such opportunity of peaceful progress and world-wide civilization ever before dawned upon the human race. The Roman Empire, in its palmy days, aspired to civilize and enslave mankind. Let free America, in alliance with all progressive nations, aspire to civilize and union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

Boston, June 15, 1905.

WHAT OSTEOPATHY IS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: With your permission, I would suggest, in answer to the inquiry of I. T. Sandiands, of Briggstock Vicarage, Thrapston, England, as to "What is osteopathy?" a few of the underlying principles

The osteopathic theory is that there are two es sentials to the health of any tissue or organ of the body, viz.; normal blood supply and normal nerve supply. Obstruction to either or both of these results in disease of the part supplied.

As a rule, blood in any vessel is not obstructed by direct impingement of any tissue of the body in close proximity to that vessel, hence, there is some other factor that regulates the circulation of the blood mass of the body. What is that agency? It is the vaso-motor nerves.

The question now is, "What is the source of the moulses carried over those vaso-motor nerves? The origin of the vaso-motors of the different parts of the body are found only in the spinal cord. Those nerves are nourished by the blood that passes through the foramina formed by the articulation of one vertebra with the one above or below. Through those foramina pass the (1) arteries which carry nutrition to the nerve centres of the spinal cord; (2) veins that return the venous blood, and (3) nerves that supply the different tissues and organs of the body. A slight deviation of one vertebra upon the other will lessen the size of the foramina formed by the two vertebre, which forms the obstruction to the circulation of the cord.

Now, the osteopath corrects these slight malalignments of the spinal column and thereby removes the obstruction to the circulation of the blood into the spinal cord which contains the nerve centres of the body. Nature, then, with her own remedy, the blood, restores the devitalized. The spinal cord thus nourished insures proper of the body are found only in the spinal cord. Those

(3) to the secretory of the different cells, glands and organs. In a word, the science of osteopathy rests upon the fact of the free circulation of blood in sufficient quantities into the spinal cord. The only business of the osteopath is to remove by scientific manipulation the obstructions to this blood flow.

Brooklyn, June 13, 1905.

PROPER LIGHTNING PROTECTION.

An Example Worthy of Emulation Set by Correspondent.

To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Referring to an editorial in Tuesday's Tribune on the "Use of Lightning Rods," I would say that a rod that succeeds only in inviting a discharge without being able to dispose of it with safety to the building constitutes an element of danger, rather than of safety. I have been told that the is so well understood by underwriters that that this is so well understood by underwriters that some companies discriminate against risks "pro-tected" by the rods commonly found in the rural districts, preferring that the building should not be "rodded." The usual small rods, however scientifically they may be adjusted, are likely to prove insufficient if a large, heavily charged cloud passes within striking distance. To meet this liability I have had a conductor arranged for my house on the Jersey coast that I am confident will afford all the protection that any device in the way of a conducor can extend.

It consists of a metallic flagstaff, fifty feet high above the ground, and extending eight feet below the surface, where the earth is always wet. It is

the surface, where the earth is always wet. It is composed of iron tubes jointed together, the lower one being five inches in diameter and the top one two and a half inches. At the bottom there are four horizontal arms, three feet in length and two and a half inches in diameter, which serve both to diffuse the electric fluid and to steady the structure in the ground. The top is surmounted by a glided vane, with a number of points.

This iron pole is piaced within a few inches of the house and rises twenty feet above the highest of the chimneys. One of the leaders from the roof is made to discharge at the foot of the staff, thus securing extra wetness of the surrounding earth. The staff, being hollow, presents a double surface, and its size is sufficient to carry off silently a prodigious charge. It is now ten years since it was erected, and no accident from lightning has occurred either to the house or to any neighboring structure during that time, although in previous years damage more or less severe was a common occurrence.

New-York, June 16, 1905. New-York, June 16, 1905.

[If a lightning rod in the rural districts or elsewhere fails to protect, the chances are that it is not properly constructed. Less trouble is experienced on that score to-day than thirty years ago, when barefaced frauds were perpetrated on the ignorant farmer. However, our correspondent shows by his practice that he accepts the principle of the lightning rod. He has insured a perfect connection from top to bottom, provided a good "ground," and elevates the upper extremity of his pipe considerably above his chimney. Here are the essentials of an ideal rod. The fact that it is not stapled to the house, but stands free, and at a distance of several inches from the house, is a mere detail that should not lessen its efficiency. The example is one well worth imitating.]

WHEN MAYOR LOW WENT TO SCHOOL.

Mayor McClellan Not the First to Visit a Public Schoolhouse.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Through the valuable columns of your paper should like to make a statement. In the issue of June 14 we read that Mayor McClellan visited Public School No. 7 and presented a flag to the school in honor of Flag Day. It was stated that this was the first time a Mayor of New-York had visited a public school of the city. A former occasion has been overlooked.

On Monday afternoon, June 29, 1903, Mayor Low risited Public School No. 18, in East 51st-st., near Lexington-ave, while the commencement exercises were being held, and congratulated the teachers and pupils upon their connection with a school which had such a long record and which had sent out many men who are well known in business in this city.

New-York, June 17, 1965.

CHELSEA "FRILLS AND FADS."

Longer School Hours and Better Housing to Improve Slum Conditions.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The victory of the New-York School Board reveals that the school problems of great cities are sociological as well as educational. The long school day is deemed best because the children are thus from the dangers of the street as much as possible, and the so-called "fads" are wisely re-tained in the interest of an all around training of body, brain and hands. So far, so good; now may l ask why may not the churches boldly grasp the social betterment problem in our slums as their greatest and most opportune work to-day? The home life is the heart of the city, and when the heart is diseased or weakened the healthiness of the rest of the social organism does not count. In great measure, on account of high rents, lack of amployment and increase in the expenses of living there has come to our congested districts a vast deal of suffering which can be remedled. Glasgow and London are spending millions of money in municipal owned tenements, wherein good housing

may be had as low as \$35 a year.

James Dalrymple, of Glasgow, told us himself this low rent was a fact in his city, and through it vast good had been accomplished for the poor. If this able Scotchman believes, as he states, that we have too much politics among us to municipalize safely our street railways, I believe he would heartily recommend our having municipal owned tenements. If every church and synagogue would urge action on the part of the legislature by which this city could buy the old rookeries which are a menace to health and crect model tenements in their stead, public opinion would be roused to action, and every poor, struggling wage earner would rise up and call these churches blessed.

J. G. Phelps Stokes has for years united with our Workingmen's institute in advocacy of some action of this kind being taken, as he knows practically in his Settlement work of the vital need of less expensive housing for the poor. Let us as Christians once fully understand that rents now take one-third of all the toiler has, and that we are our "brother's keeper" in God's sight whether we wish it or not, and it is upon our consciences to do something to better his condition, something will surely be accomplished. Will not some of your readers give us their views in print on this subject?

New-York, June 15, 1995. are a menace to health and crect model tenements

A NATIONAL ART COMPETITION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Much interest is shown in "The Congress of Art." It has been suggested that every State have a general distribution of pictures, and from these exhibitions choose two pictures to send to Washington. This scheme would make a collec-Washington. This scheme would make a collection of about ninety pictures at Washington. From these ninety two final pictures could be chosen, the jury to be formed of exhibitors.

It is thought this plan would not only cause a very interesting collection from all quarters of the Union, but would stimulate each State in matters of art. Of course, in time the same principle might be extended to music and the other arts.

Farmington, Conn., June 17, 1995. R. B. B.

STRONG LANGUAGE.

"While passing along Regent-st. in London one day not long since," said a well known New-Yorker, "I saw a cab horse knock down a dignified. well dressed man as he attempted to cross the crowded thoroughfare. The horse was moving slowly at the time, and the man was more jarred than hurt. But when he regained his feet he was simply boiling over with rage. He dashed madly after his silk hat, which was in imminent danger of being crushed by the wheels of a hansom, and then rushed in another director for his cane. The street was jammed, and the driver had not been able to move more than a few feet from the spot where he had run down the foot passenger. "After securing his hat and cane the man jumped on the sidewalk, glared up at the driver, and tried to speak, but was actually rendered temporarily inarticulate by his anger. I lingered to see the finish of the incident, as I expected, as soon as his feelings had surbsided sufficiently to permit him to speak, to hear an eruption of abuse, thickly intermingled with strong words such as would be likely to come from the average American placed under similar circumstances. after his silk hat, which was in imminent danger

"Finally, fairly quivering with rage, and all the while shaking both fists at the cabby, he succeeded in uttering the single word:
"Idiot!"
"And then indignantly strode away."—(Philadelphia Ledger.

DISCOVERING ENGLAND.

The vogue of touring in motor cars about England is one which commends itself at once to the patriot. Most English folk have been everywhere centres of the body. Nature, then, with her remedy, the blood, restores the devitalized except in their native land. They know the Albambra and the Taj, but they have not seen Ely force (1) to the motor nerves—vaso-motor, etc., etc.; (2) to the sensory nerves, and (Lady's Pictorial. The Manamuker Stores

Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock

The Womanufer Stores

June Sale of Marbles Bronzes and Bric-a-Brac

We are starting early to make our Midsummer clean-up of the beautiful goods in our Art Wares Salon. Hundreds of handsome pieces have been most radically reduced in price, while still in time to meet the requirements of givers of June wedding presents. Of course, such an opportunity as this is most widely seized upon by artistic housekeepers who wish to beautify their own homes while prices are so small.

The pieces are all perfect, with the exception of the two groups specially mentioned. The story in detail follows:

Teplitz Busts, in green and gold finish-

At \$12, from \$20. At \$13.50, from \$22.50. At \$16.50, from \$27.50. At \$25, from \$40.

Royal Bonn Pieces, in busts and figure deco-

At \$5, former prices \$7 to \$10. At \$10, former prices \$15 to \$20. Gouda Ware—at \$5, former prices \$6.50 to \$10. French Mounted Vases, with Capo de Monti At \$5, former prices \$7 to \$8.75.

At \$10, former price \$13.50. A small collection of Royal Bonn Vases, in floral decorations, at \$2, from \$2.75, \$3.50 and \$4.

Royal Vienna Plates, with raised gold border decoration and head and figure centers, at \$15 each, regularly \$22.50.

Sevres Plates, decorated with heads of court beauties, at \$4 each, were \$7.50.

French Bronzes, gold finish; some of these are slightly tarnished. One-half former prices—

At \$22.50, from \$45. At \$20, from \$40. At \$18.75, from \$37.50. At \$17.50, from \$35. At \$11.25, from \$22.50.

Bronze Buste-At \$8.75, from \$17.50.

Bronze Figure, "L'Orage"—The Storm—at \$125, from \$225. Bronze Figure, at \$95, from \$185.

Bronze Group, "La Chevanchee"—The Equestrian—at \$250, from \$350. Marble Busts and Figures, slightly im-

Castilena Marble-Marble Bust, at \$7, from \$14.

Marble Figure, at \$10, from \$20.

Marble Figure, at \$12.50, from \$25.

Marble Bust, at \$16.25, from \$32.50.

Marble Figure, "Vanity." at \$17.50, from \$65.

Marble Figure, at \$20, from \$40.

Marble Figure, at \$25, from \$60.

Carrara Marbie-Marble Figure—finger slightly broken—at \$125, from \$200.

Marble Bust, at \$75, from \$100. Marble Bust, at \$37.50, from \$75. Marble Pedestals-

At \$6, worth \$8.50. At \$10, worth \$14. At \$15, worth \$20. At \$18, worth \$25. At \$20, worth \$30. Onyx Effects-

At \$10.50, worth \$15. At \$12, worth \$18. At \$16.50, worth \$22.50. At \$22.50, worth \$30. At \$40, worth \$55.

Onyx Pedestals-At \$35, worth \$45. At \$40, worth \$60. At \$75, worth \$100. At \$100, worth \$125.

Jewelry and Watches Gift-News

A Commencement month. A Wedding month. Not to mention birthday and unbirthday pres-

Jewelry is always fitting. Once for its intrinsic worth; now for its elegance and beauty. These exquisite gift-things have been specially

chosen by experts: JEWELRY

Solitaire Diamond Rings, at \$30 to \$360. Twin Ruby and Diamond Rings, at \$100 to

\$260. Twin Emerald and Diamond Rings, at \$72 to Cluster Ruby and Diamond Rings, at \$75 to luster Emerald and Diamond Rings, at \$52

Cluster Sapphire and Diamond Rings, at \$85 Cluster Turquoise and Diamond Rings, at \$60

to \$165. Cluster Opal and Diamond Rings, at \$50 to Diamond Crescent Brooches, at \$52 to \$500. Diamond Brooches, at \$50 to \$600.

WATCHES Women's 14-kt. gold plain open-face Waltham Women's 14-kt. gold plain open-face Waitnam Watches, at \$21.50.
Women's 14-kt. gold fancy chased hunting-case Waltham Watches, at \$18.75 to \$29.50.
Women's 25-year gold-filled hunting-case Watches, at \$17.
Women's 25-year gold-filled open-face Waltham Watches, with fancy chased case, at \$17.

Men's 14-kt. gold open-face Waltham Watches,

at \$26.50.
Men's 14-kt. gold engine-turned hunting-case
Waltham Watches, at \$31.
Men's 14-kt. gold plain hunting-case Waltham
Watches, at \$35.50.
Men's 14-kt. gold open-face Geneva Watches,
"Wanamaker Special," \$50.
Jewelry store, Broadway, Tenth st.

SILKS---This Is the Day To Buy Them

Black taffetas, white taffetas, checked sliks, Japanese striped Habutais, white Japanese wash silks, satin foulards-a real Summery list-just the most wanted silks at the present moment; and today all prices are radically reduced. A fine offering; and there will probably be lively selling in the Rotunda today. Here are descriptions, in detail:

At 75c a Yard, worth \$1 Imported 26-inch Black Mousseline Taffeta, woven of the finest Italian silk, with a high lustre, and in the correct dress finish. Wear At 50c a Yard, worth 75c

19-inch Black Lining and Foundation Taffeta Silks, made of pure silk and woven specially for us-bearing our woven guarantee in the selvage At 55c a Yard, worth 75c

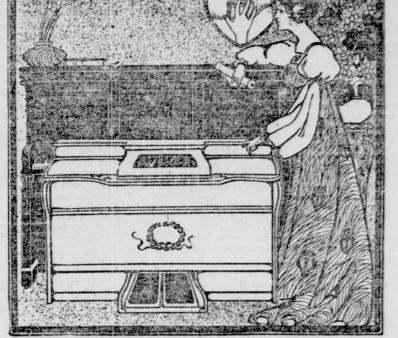
19-inch light Ivory Taffeta Silks for founda-At 38c a Yard, worth 50c

20-inch Satin Foulards, in various styles of polka-spots on brown. Delft blue, tan, castor, reseda, black, and white grounds. At 35c a Yard, worth 55c 19-inch Japanese Imported Woven Stripe Habutais, in fine checks and stripes—desirable for girls wash dresses—in light, medium and

At 50c a Yard, worth 65c 36-inch White Japanese Wash Silks, for cool Summer dresses, waists and underwear At 50c a Yard, worth 75c

Three thousand yards of 19-inch Shepherd'schecked Taffeta Silks, for shirt-waist suits; in five sizes of black-and-white, navy blue-and-white, reseda-and-white and blue-and-green checks. Every yard perfect and made to retail at 75c, now 50c a yard.

Rotunda.



An Important Announcement To All Owners of Piano Players

An Extraordinary Opportunity to Exchange Your Unsatisfactory Piano Player For a Brand-new ANGELUS of the Latest Model W F propose conducting a very practical campaign of education, to inform the

public about the merits and powers of the ANGELUS. Naturally, there are a great many thousands of owners of pianos, as well as piano players, who have never heard the Angelus-people who do not realize that such a wonderful instrument exists; or who, having heard of it, thought it to be a similar instrument to others that they had seen, and perhaps bought without further

Now, for a limited time, we purpose giving the most liberal opportunity of exchange to people who own some other piano player, purchased before they knew about the marvelous new ANGELUS.

There are several reasons for our willingness to sacrific profits for a time, in order to relieve people of unsatisfactory instruments-chiefest are these:

1. There are several thousand old-style models of the ANGELUS in use, which, good as they of the ANGELUS in use, which, good as they were at the time of the purchase, to-day do not at all display the wonderful powers possessed by the new Angelus. We want to send all these old instruments back to the factory, and put a brand-new Angelus in these homes instead—to delight the owners, and broaden the public knowledge of the infinite superfority of the new Angelus over all other pines, players.

There are thousands of other plano-players—all imitations of the Angelus—which, not possessing its marvelous powers for the control of expression, are giving opportunity for artistic criticism, in which the Angelus also suffers among those who do not know how radically different it is, in all the artistic possibilities for musical interpretation which it possesses. To place an Angelus in these homes instead will allence all critics, and be a reveitation to those who have been tolerating the imitation machines.

This opportunity of exchange applies to any piano player, of any make, any style, and any condition, if now in actual usc. Not only will we make a liberal allowance for the old player, but we will make the easiest possible terms for the payment of the balance of the cost.

Come to the store if you can. If this is not convenient, we will have a competent man come to see you, explain the plan, and give you an estimate of what we can allow for your present piano player. Remember that this opportunity is limited to a brief campaign of education

for the benefit of The New ANGELUS "The Human Touch"

It must be acted upon at once; as the offer will be withdrawn, when available supplies of the new Angelus are exhausted.

Special Demonstrations All This Week Plano Store, Fifth floor.

And Still the Wonder Grows With These New Offerings of Women's Dresses at Wanamaker's

This morning starts a new week of merchandise marvels at Wanamaker's. New York women, and the Dress manufacturing trade, will not soon forget the news of last Wednesday morning, or the almost incredible response that promptly fol-

Today all reserve lots of the ROYAL Shirt-Waist Suits are brought forward, making a fresh and splendid showing that would be the trade event of the week, if it did not follow the same presentation last week. Sufficient that those women who did not get here previously may revel in such variety as would be unprecedented by any offerings made this season, barring only this present event.

Shirt-Waist Suits regularly \$4.50 to \$7-now \$3 Shirt-Waist Suits regularly \$7.50 to \$10-now \$5 Shirt-Waist Suits regularly \$10.50 to \$15-now \$7

The superb array of materials includes-Persian Lawns All pure White Linens

White Corded Dimities Solid Colored Madras Plain and Figured Solsettes

Stunning effects in Madras with clipped figures
Black-and-white effects in Madras and Fercale
Swiss Muslins
Figured Silk Madras
All pure Linens in blue, gray, tan

White Madras
Frinted Lawn in tiny black dots, blue checks, ring patterns, etc.
Plaid Madras
Black Lawns with pin-dots of white
Striped Lawns

The dresses are prettily trimmed with faggoting, hemstitching and embroideryin an almost endless variety of effects. All are beautifully laundered, and each suit is neat and perfect, packed in its own individual box. Sizes 34 to 40.

The \$3 Suits are in the Basement. \$5 and \$7 Suits-Second Floor, Broadway

But the news has only begun. A brand-new event, of even greater interest, remains to be announced-500 Beautiful SILK DRESSES Worth \$16.50 to \$27.50

Go on Sale Today at \$9.50 Each Half of the number comes from one of our high-class manufacturers; the other half is taken from our regular stocks, which can well afford to offer these choice "plums" in winding up a remarkably successful season.

The offering includes practically every silk dress in our stock. All the styles are new and carefully selected. The silks include striped taffetas, plain-colored taffetas, black taffetas, checked taffetas, plain Louisines, and China silks in plain black and plain white.

Not a dress in the lot has been sold for less than \$16.50, and scarcely a dozen were so little. Most of them were \$22.50, and others were \$20 and \$27.50. They present the choicest variety of styles offered this season underprice—

Today Choose for \$9.50 Each Second floor. Broadway.

Imported Lace Robe Patterns

At \$9.75 to \$45, instead of \$13.50 to \$75 Exquisite—no other word describes them.
Imported Robe Patterns of Chiffon or Lace. Skirts practically made—full, graceful, richly trimmed. Waist-materials and trimmings to match. Little left for your
dressmaker to do, and yet room for your own taste to find play.
Nearly all in perfect condition—a few barely mussed.
New styles, all. Behold your opportunity:

Black Net Robes, at \$9.75, from \$13.50.
White Point d'Esprit Robes, at \$11.50,
from \$18.50.

White Lierre Robes—
At \$15, from \$18.
At \$26, from \$35.
At \$17.50, from \$21.50.
White Net Renaissance Applique Robes,
\$27.50, from \$37.50.

Broadway.

WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.